Bedford Gazette.

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
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☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

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RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

Select Poetry.

TOO LATE.

BY MISS MULOCH.

Could ye come back to me, Douglas, Douglas,
In the old likeness that I knew,
I would be so faithful, so loving, Douglas,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

Never a scornful word should grieve ye,
I'd smile on ye sweet as the angels do;
Sweet as your smile on me shone ever,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

Oh! to call back the days that are not!
My eyes were blinded, your words were few;
Do you know the truth now up in heaven,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true?

I never was worthy of you, Douglas,
Not half worthy the like of you;
Now all men beside seem to me like shadows—
I love you, Douglas, tender and true.

Stretch out your hand to me, Douglas, Douglas,
Drop forgiveness from heaven like dew,
As I lay my heart on your dead heart, Douglas,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

AFFECTING INCIDENT OF RAIL ROAD LIFE.

An old railroad conductor relates the following touching incident of his own life and the lives of the passengers saved—the return for little acts of kindness bestowed on the widow and the fatherless:

"The western division of our road runs thro' a very mountainous part of Virginia, and the stations are few and far between. About three miles from one of these stations the road runs through a deep gorge of the Blue Ridge, and near the centre is a small valley, and there, hemmed in by the everlasting hills, stood a small one and a half story log cabin. The few acres that surrounded it were well cultivated as a garden, and upon the fruits thereof lived a widow and her three children, by the name of Graff. They were, indeed. untutored in the cold charities of an outside world—I doubt much if they ever saw the sun shine beyond their own native hills. In the summer time the children brought berries to the nearest station to sell, and with the money they earned they bought a few of the necessities of the outside refinement.

"The oldest of these children I should judge to be about twelve years, and the youngest about seven. They were all girls, and looked nice and clean, and their healthful appearance and natural delicacy gave them a ready welcome. They appeared as if they had been brought up to fear God, and love their humble home and mother."

"I had often stopped my train to have them set off at their home, having found them at the station some three miles from their home, after disposing of their berries."

"I had children at home, and knew their little feet would be tired in walking three miles, and therefore felt that it would be the same with those fatherless little ones. They seemed so pleased to ride, and thanked me with such lovely thanks after letting them off near home. They frequently offered me nice, tempting baskets of fruit for my kindness, yet I never accepted anything without paying them full value.

"Now, if you remember, the winter of 1854 was very cold in that part of the State, and the snow was nearly three feet deep on the mountains. On the night of the 26th of December it turned around warm, and the rain fell in torrents. A terrible rain swept the mountain tops, and almost filled the valleys with water. Upon that night my train was winding its way, at its usual speed, around the hills and through the valleys, and as the road bed was all solid rock, I had no fear of the banks giving out. The night was intensely dark, and the wind moaned piteously through the deep gorge of the mountains. Some of my passengers were trying to sleep; others were talking in a low voice, to relieve the monotony of the scene. Mothers had their children upon their knees, as if to shield them from some unknown danger without.

"It was near midnight, when a sharp whistle from the engine brought me to my feet. I knew there was danger by that whistle, and sprang to the breaks at once, but the brakesmen were all at their posts, and soon brought their train to a stop. I seized my lantern, and found my way forward as soon as possible, when what a sight met my gaze! A bright fire of pine logs illuminated my track for some distance, and not over forty rods ahead of our train a horrible gulf had opened itself to receive us.

"The snow, together with the rain, had torn the whole side of the mountain out, and eternity itself seemed spread out before us. The widow Graff and her children had found it out, and had brought light brush from her home below, and built a large fire to warn us of our danger. They had been there more than two hours watching beside that beacon of safety. As I went up where the old lady and children stood drenched through by the rain and sleet, she grasped me by the arm, and cried—

"Thank God! Mr. Sherbourn, we stopped you in time. I would have lost my life before one hair of your head should have been hurt. Oh! I prayed to heaven that we might stop the train, and, my God, I thank thee!"

The children were all crying for joy. I confess I don't very often pray, but I did then and there. I knelt down by the side of that old woman, and offered up thanks to an All-Wise Being for our safe deliverance from a most terrible death, and called down blessings without number upon that good old woman and her children. Near by stood the engineer, firemen and brakesmen, tears streaming down their bronzed cheeks.

"I immediately prevailed upon Mrs. Graff and the children to go back in the cars out of the storm and cold. After reaching the cars, I related our hair-breadth escape, and to whom we were indebted for our lives, and begged the men passengers to go forward and see for themselves. They needed no further urging, and a great many ladies went also, regardless of the storm. They soon returned, and their pale faces gave full evidence of the frightful death we had escaped. The ladies and gentlemen vied with each other in their thanks and heartfelt gratitude towards Mrs. Graff and her children, and assured her that they would never, never forget her; and before the woman left the train, she was presented with a purse of four hundred and sixty dollars, the voluntary offering of a whole train of grateful passengers.

She refused the proffered gift for some time, and said she had only done her duty, and the knowledge of having done so was all the reward she asked. However, she finally accepted the money, and said it should go to educate her children.

The railroad company built her a neat house, gave her and her children a free pass over the road, and ordered all trains to stop and let her off at her home whenever she wished But the employees needed no such orders; they can appreciate all such kindness—more so than the directors themselves.

"The old lady frequently visits my home at H——, and she is at all times a welcome visitor at my fireside. Two of the children are attending school at the same place."

WHAT CAMERON WANTED TO SAY.

The New York *Tribune* of the 4th inst. gave the whole Report of the Secretary of War, as originally drafted by him and sent to a portion of the press. The following is the portion which was stricken out by the President's order:

"It has become a grave question for determination, what shall be done with the slaves abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population therein is 6,000, while the number of negroes exceeds 32,000. The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes, leaves them in undisputed possession of the soil. Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us, or shall their labor be continually employed in reproducing the means for supporting the armies of rebellion?

The war into which this Government has been forced by rebellious traitors has been carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the enemies of the Government, and to re-establish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrection and rebellion. Its purpose is to recover and defend what is justly its own.

War, even between independent nations, is made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and exercising dominion over all the men and things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with one another, it follows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a Government, justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war, and provoke the destruction merited by the worst of crimes. That Government would be false to national trust, and would justly excite ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing or protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the Rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from $700,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

Why should this property be exempt from the hazards and consequences of a rebellious war?

It was the boast of the leader of the rebellion, while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities would become the victims of rapine and military spoil," and that "Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel!" No one doubts the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution. The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the produce of Northern farms, Northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war. While the loyal States thus have all their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the Government in peace and security to their own property?

Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this Government, but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end.

Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security, derived from the Constitution and laws, against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war, to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.

While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to exact his service. It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defense of the Government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. It is as clearly the right of the Government to arm slaves when it may become necessary as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war. The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the laws, and restoring peace to the nation.

It is vain and idle for the Government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious forces, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor, is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly re-producing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with that species of property is a question that time and circumstances will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the Government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war; and self-preservation, the highest duty of Government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the Government to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious act of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By the master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the Government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The Representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country."

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"When a man thinketh he standeth, let him take heed lest he fall," is a sentiment never more forcibly illustrated than in our own case. Last week we explained to our readers the grounds upon which THE CAUCASIAN was admitted to the mails, and expressed our confident belief that no further trouble need be anticipated. This week, however, our business has been again suddenly and most unexpectedly arrested by an order from the Post-office Department prohibiting THE CAUCASIAN from circulating in the mails. With our paper in type, and the press waiting, we determined this time to proceed to Washington and gain by a personal investigation the reasons, if possible, for so strange a proceeding. We have the gratification to state that there is no charge that we have violated the terms of our letter to the Postmaster in New York, or that we have not acted in entire good faith in the matter. And more, there is no charge that we have opposed the war—that we have advocated secession or laid ourselves liable to any charge of disloyalty, unless it be disloyal to oppose negro freedom. Our only, our sole cause of offending, so far as we can learn is, that we have advocated *the subordination of the negro to the white man* as the normal order of American society, and contended that the relations of the races, as it has come down to us from the founders of our government, is *right*. This being simply a question of political *opinion*, we had no suspicion that its advocacy could fall under the ban of the Administration. It is simply the idea or basis of the doctrine that this is a "white man's government," as proclaimed by Senator Douglas, Chief-Justice Taney and many of the most eminent northern Democrats. The striking down THE CAUCASIAN, therefore, has a deeper significance than any previous act of interference with the press. It is simply a refusal to allow us to defend the decision of the Supreme Court of the land. This, too, after we had relied upon the permission of the department that THE CAUCASIAN should be sent through the mail, and expended a large sum of money, which is now all lost, in the attempt to get it started.

Finally, rather than have our business broken up, our establishment idle, our hands thrown out of employment just at the beginning of winter, we proposed to publish a paper containing merely the news of the day, and extracts from other Journals that *were* allowed to circulate in the mails, and without *any* opinions of our own in it. Our subscribers, we thought, might accept this as a temporary expedient, but astounding to relate, even this *was refused*!

It would be useless for us to try to find language to express to our readers the bitter, burning disappointment we feel over this last unparalleled act. The loss of money, which we could ill afford, is bad enough, but the sense of injustice, of wrong, of cruelty, which must be felt to be appreciated, is almost unendurable.

Our readers may inquire, however, "What will you do now? Do you intend to give up?" We answer, NO! The principle that we are contending for is the vital element of our very national existence. It is the doctrine of multitudes of Democrats in the North, and with unbounded confidence in the grand truth that this is *a government of white men*, and none others, we shall never forsake it, as long as there are people enough left who will support it. THE CAUCASIAN will be continued for the present, at all events, and can be ordered through news agents. There is no objection to our continuance of the paper, but only that our subscribers shall not have the privilege of receiving their papers by mail.

We feel sanguine that this subject will not be allowed to rest here. The matter, we have reason to believe, will soon be brought before Congress, and we trust that the exclusion of THE CAUCASIAN from the mails will be only temporary. At all events, we ask our subscribers to have patience, and they may rely that every effort we can use shall be made to remove the difficulties that now surround us.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON &CO.,
Editors and proprietors of THE CAUCASIAN.

A YOUNG SOLDIER'S SISTER.

A lad of less than sixteen, named Darling, from Pittsfield Mass., recently enlisted in Capt. Cromwell's company, in the Northern Black Horse Cavalry. On learning that he had a sick mother at home, who was sadly afflicted by his departure, the captain discharged the youngster and sent him home as the brave lad supposed on a furlough. He has received the following acknowledgement of his kindness from the sister of the "bold soldier boy." It is good:—

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Nov. 20.

CAPT. CROMWELL—*Dear Sir*: My brother, David H. Darling, a lad of 16, left home and joined your command without the consent or even the knowledge of our parents. I went from school to see him last Thursday, and stated these facts to your 2d Lieutenant. Our young soldier returned home on Tuesday, on a furlough, as he supposed, and seeing the effect of his conduct upon my mother and a sick sister, gave his consent to remain. But he is very much afraid you will think that he did not give you his promise to return in good faith, or, to use his own term, that he has "backed out;" so he made me promise before I returned that I would explain it to you. This, then, "is to certify," gentlemen, that the young Darling aforesaid has not abated his desire in the least degree to serve his country under your especial guidance, although he has consented to devote himself in the more humble capacity of staying at home and minding his mother.

Having reached the advanced age of sixteen, he possesses the strength of Hercules, the sagacity of Telemaque, Aguliers' bravery, and the patriotism of Washington, whom you have probably heard mentioned before. Would that he could add to these a few of Methuselah's superfluous years, for youth, though no crime, is very inconvenient in his case. Of course, he advancement of the Black Horse Cavalry is materially retarded, and its glory dimmed for a season; but wherever you are at the end of two years, he is determined to join you. If thou would'st take me in his place, I should be very happy to go. I believe not only in this war, but fighting in general, and think that if women were permitted to use the "knock-down argument," it would civilize not only their mutual relations, but also the treatment of your much-abused sex.

Meantime, awaiting thy orders,
I am respectfully thine,
JENNIE DARLING.

P. S.—If you are married, please hand this over to your 2d Lieutenant. J. D.

☞A DUTCHMAN relating his troubles says: "One night ven I comes home I finds the doors vasht ashleep, and all de neighbors bunkins vos in my hock patch. I goes and takes a hock and breaks it over every rail's pack in ter fielt, and dey runs troo der tifil as toe de very fence vos after dem."

FLAT FOOTED COURTSHIP.

One long summer afternoon there came to Mr. Davison's the most curious specimen of an old bachelor the world ever heard of. He was old, gray, wrinkled and odd. He hated women; especially old maids, and wasn't afraid to say so. He and Aunt Patty had it hot and heavy whenever chance threw them together; yet he came, and it was noticed that Aunt Patty took unusual pains with her dress whenever he was expected. One day the contest waged unusually strong.

Aunt Patty left with disgust and went into the garden. "The bear," she muttered to herself as she stooped to gather a flower that attracted her attention. "What did you run away for?" said a gruff voice close to her side. "To get rid of you." "You didn't do it, did you?" "No, you are worse than a burdock bur." "You wont get rid of me, neither." "I wont, eh?" "Only in one way." "And what?" "Marry me." "What, us two fools get married? What will the people say?" "That's nothing to us, come, say yes or no, I'm in a hurry." "Well, no then." "Very well, good bye. I shan't come now again." "But stop a bit—what a pucker to be in! Yes or no? I must consult ——." "All right, I thought you was of age." "Good bye." "Jabez Andrews, don't be a fool. Come back, come back, I say." "Why, I believe the critter has taken me for earnest." "Jabez Andrews, I'll consider." "I don't want no considering, I'm gone. Becky Hastings is waiting for me. I thought I'd give you the first chance. All right. Good bye." "Jabez! Jabez! That stuck up Beck Hastings shan't have him, if I die for it. Jabez, yes. Do you hear?" "Y-e-s!"

PULLING DIFFERENT WAYS.—A few days since there was an auction sale of damaged dry goods, where the bids were spirited, and the large crowd of males and females were vying with each other in their offers, when a pair of blankets were put up, and a dozen bids were raised for them. The puzzled auctioneer however, caught by the highest, which was a dollar from a female who seemed determined to have them at any price, which, ere he could say going, a male voice cried out dollar fifty, from the opposite side of the room.

"Two dollars," echoed the woman, elbowing her way through the dense mass of females who were separated from the males by a long counter, upon which the glib-tongued functionary walked to and fro with the goods.

Turning to the other side, he commenced a new his stereotype vocabulary of choice and amusing figures of speech, till he touched the finale.

"Two fifty," nodded the man.

"Thank ye, sir. Going at two fifty."

"Three!" screamed the woman.

"Four," replied the man

"Go the fifty?" said the auctioneer, turning to the woman, with a half suppressed smile on his small sober visage.

A nod from the woman.

"Four fifty I am offered; go me five? Come, don't be afraid, they're worth double the money.

"Yes, and that's all."

"Sold," cried the knight of the hammer, almost bursting with laughter," to captain Smith, for five dollars."

"Smith!" exclaimed the woman, "what! my husband!" raising herself on tip toe to catch a glance. "Why, you good for-nothing man, you've been bidding against your own wife! Oh! you impudence! but I won't have them in the house!"

☞IT IS SAID they have a rifle company in Vermont, whose captain takes them out once a week for practice; he draws them up in single file, and sets a cider barrel to rolling down hill: the men commence shooting from right to left at the bung hole as it comes up. After the shooting is over the captain examines the barrel, and if he finds a shot that did not enter the bung hole, the member who missed is expelled. None have been expelled for the last eight years.

TE LIDDLE PLACK BONY.

"Chon, you recklemember dat liddle plack boney I pyed mit de bedlar next veak?"

"Yah: vot of him?"

"Notting only I gits sheated burdy pad."

"So?"

"Yah. You see, in de vurst blace he ish blind mit bote legs, und ferry lame mit von eye. Den ven you git on him to rite he rares up pehint unt kicks up pefore so vurser as a chackmule. I danks I dake him a liddle rite yisterday, unt so sooner I gits strattle his back he gommence to heist up, shust so like a vakin peam on a poatstead: un ven he gits tone I was so mixt up mit eferydings I vinds mineself zittin arount packvards, vit his daill in mine hants vor de pridle."

"Vell, vat you going do to mit him?"

"Oh, I vix him petter as cham up. I hitch him in de cart mit his dail vare his heat ought to pe; den gife him apout two dozen cut mit de bitecow; he starts to go put so soon he see de cart pefore him he makes packward. Burty soon he stumbles behint, und sits town on his haunches, und looks like he veel burty shamped mit himself.—Den I dake him out, hitch him in de right vay, unt he goes off shust so good as anypody's bony.

An Irishman at the Bull Run battle was somewhat startled when the head of his companion on the left hand was knocked off by a cannon ball. A few moments after, however, a spent ball broke the finger of his comrade on the other side. The latter threw down his gun and yelled with pain; when the Irishman rushed to him exclaiming: "Blasht your sowl, you old woman, stop your cryin'! you make more noise about it than the man that losht his head!"

☞He who knows his ignorance, is the possessor of the rarest kind of valuable knowledge.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Friends of education who wish to enlighten the public on the subject of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

[From Clark's School Visitor.]

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF A SCHOOL TEACHER.

No. 2

It is with a feeling of slight relief that we see him appoint one of the larger scholars to hear some of the lessons of the smaller ones. "But there is the trouble," says the teacher, handing us a bundle of notes, the contents of which are as follows: Mrs. C. sends a respectful note, saying that she "can hear her own children at home, quite as well as any scholar in the school can." Mr. P. "wishes you would hear all your classes yourself;" and Mr. W., to make matters plainer still, remarks: "If you set other scholars to teach my children any more, I will teach you by a sound thrashing, sure!" We inquire how he intends to act under these circumstances. The teacher replies by pointing to the following paragraph in his diary:

"My back is weary with burdens. Yesterday I sighed that the quarter was not nearer its close instead of its commencement, and resolved never to take up a school again; but I have resolved the same things many times before, and as many times repented, when I considered that there were immortal spirits to be trained for future usefulness in this world, and future happiness in the next.. I feel a tender sympathy for Mrs. C. and Mr. P., and wish it was in my power to oblige them; but I am both amused and disgusted to hear Mr. W. scold and threaten after such a fashion. That same experiment of whipping teachers has been tried before, and has been found no trifling job. I must do that which appears to be duty, and wait for the result."

You are anxious to hear the end of these difficulties, but we dare not hinder our friend, the teacher, any further just now, so we will bid him "Good morning," and as we walk home, I can give you the rest of the story, as I received it from him, one morning last week, when I called in before school began, and found him at his desk, as usual. I was as much interested in the affair as you are, and asked eagerly, "What about the thrashing?"

"I continued as I had begun," said he, "for I could not do otherwise. I sent W. word to that effect, but have heard no more about the whipping, unless it was given me that same afternoon, in the shape of restless and disobedient scholars, who thought that, as they had their parents to back them, they would do as they pleased. A little firmness, on my part, however, showed them who was to be master, so that they have not troubled me so much since. But you have not seen any thing yet," continued he, "of the trouble caused by parents interfering with the teachers' plans. Here is a note from Mrs. A., requesting that her son be allowed to go on with his studies in the books that he used at a former school, as she can not afford to change books for him at every new school that he attends. I have written to her, explaining the reasons why her son must have books like the other scholars, but she is still unwilling to supply them."

"Well," said I, "that is a little like the case of Dr. D., who sent his little girl to school with the identical *Dilworth's Spelling Book* that he used when he was a boy! If every one were to do the same thing you would have a hundred or two classes each day instead of thirty, to hear."

"Here is another from Mr. F., he can not bear that his boy should be hindered by the slow motions of the class, and requests that he be allowed to go on by himself.'"

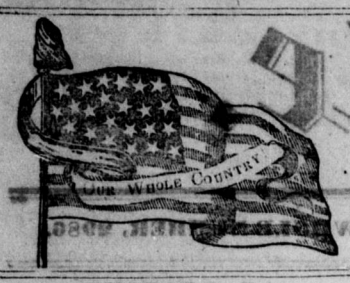
"That is another man who, perhaps unconsciously, wishes to increase your labor," said I.

"Yes," said the teacher, "he does not seem to know that the beauty and benefit of a class is its tendency to make each member of it ambitious and anxious to excel the others."

"If this man deems the rapid progress of his son of more value to him than is the benefit of his example to his class, it would be better for him to continue his studies at home under a private tutor."

☞The teachers' convention, which met here last week, was a success; not as complete, however, as it might have been, owing to the fact that quite a number of those who had duties assigned them, failed to perform those duties, which caused a great deal of embarrasment to the Business Committee, and prevented them from making as complete a program as they desired. About ninety teachers were present, which is fifty per cent more than any former attendance. On the whole this Institute augured well for the prospects in the future.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : : : : JAN. 3, 1862.

S. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Buehler House, HARRISBURG, on Wednesday, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

The Release of Mason and Slidell.

Our readers will be astounded to hear that the rebel Commissioners, MASON and SLIDELL, recently arrested on board the British Steamer Trent, by Capt. Wilkes, of the U. S. ship San Jacinto, and lodged in Fort Warren, by direction of the Secretary of State, have been released on demand of the government of Great Britain. We must confess that we feel that our nation is humbled and disgraced by this slavish obedience to the insolent demand of our ancient enemy,—the more so because the whole North responded in shouts of approbation to the act of Capt. Wilkes, and Congress and the Administration itself, had given it a *quasi*, if not a direct, approval. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy immediately after the battle of Bull Run, would not have been a more stinging shame than this cowering before the British lion. But our country—sad is the tale to tell—has been brought to such a condition that our great men at Washington seem to think that we are unable to "cope with so formidable an adversary." The surrender of Mason and Slidell may be for the best, so far as the present interests of the Government are concerned, but the great Future will look back and behold a dark stain upon the escutcheon of America, which the blood of millions may be inefficient to erase. It was the motto of our fathers, "Death before dishonor," and we are unworthy of the Liberty and the glorious names they bequeathed us, if we are unwilling to inscribe the same sentiment upon our banners.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—We are in receipt of the January number of this new candidate for public favor, and find it full of interest for the general as well as the literary reader. We observe contributions to this number from the best writers in the country. The CONTINENTAL is under the editorial management of Mr. CHAS. G. LELAND, ("Mace Sloper") one of the finest scholars and most genial humorists in America. We can recommend every thing contained in the pages of this book, except its political articles which are devoted to the inculcation of the "emancipation" idea. Emancipate yourself of that one sin, Mr. Sloper, and we are with you. The price of the CONTINENTAL is $3, 2 copies for $5, 3 copies for $6. Address J. R. Gilmore, 110 Tremont st., Boston, G. P. Putnam, 532 Broadway, New York, or T. B. Peterson and Bros., 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—This well established and popular periodical enters upon the new year with brighter promise than ever before. Such writers as R. B. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," Charles G. Leland and F. W. Shelton, contribute to its pages regularly, and the Editor's Table, as usual, is laden with good things. We can recommend the Knickerbocker as a genial, interesting and instructive work. Address J. R. Gilmore, New York city.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.—This excellent Hotel, now under the proprietorship and management of Col. H. W. KANAGA, formerly of Harrisburg, has reduced its fare to $1 25 cents per day, and is now the cheapest place of the kind in the city. The accommodations afforded by this hotel, are just as good as those of the higher priced hotels, whilst its proximity to the passenger station of the Penn'a. R. R. and the business part of the city, renders it a favorable stopping place for visitors from this section of the country. Col. Kanaga is one of the cleverest of hosts, and leaves nothing undone to make his guests comfortable. We advise our friends visiting Philadelphia, to give him a call.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The ladies of the Knitting Association of Bedford, out of the materials purchased with the funds subscribed by the citizens of Bedford, knit nearly 300 pairs of socks. A few pairs were presented by persons who were not members of the Association, making the whole number 304 pairs. 250 pairs were sent to Gen. R. C. Hale, Q. M. G. of Pennsylvania, and 54 pairs were presented to the Sanitary Commission at Washington City. For the 350 pairs the sum of $67 50 cents has lately been received, which is now in the hands of the Association.

A meeting of the Association will be held at the house of Mrs. Barclay, at 7 o'clock of the evening of Saturday, the 4th January, instant, for the purpose of determining what disposition shall be made of said sum.

HESTER S. BARCLAY,
Jan. 3, 1862. Pres't.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A NEW YEAR'S CHAT
BETWEEN THE CARRIER AND
PATRONS OF THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.
January 1, 1862.

FIRST PATRON—*soliloquizing.*

'Tis New Year's morn! Ah! how I wish
'Twere '61 instead of '2!
One year ago no dire "secesh"
Had made our Northern prospects blue.
One year ago a ray of hope
For peace and union in this land,
Still shone from out the horoscope
Drawn by a driveling statesman band.
One year ago the iron lay
Undug within the peaceful hills,
That goeth forth, the sword, to-day,
With which the brother brother kills.
But vain and foolish 'tis to sigh
For things that were, but are no more:
O'er lacteal fluid spilled to cry
I'll cease, nor war again deplore.
I'll leap into the whelming tide
That bears the thoughtless people on,
Nor reck into what port I ride,
So present want be from me gone.
I'll swear the President is right
In every thing he does, or thinks,
No matter if the furnace-light
At which he forges federal links,
Reveal unto my startled gaze,
The Constitution rent in shreds,
I'd rather see the world a-blaze
Than those in power lose their heads.
I'll stand by Seward. Ah! the fox
Of Auburn shall "free Warren" have
For traitors all, if the strong-box
Of Uncle Sam but yields mint-salve.
I'll cling to Cameron, praise Fremont,
In spite of heroes, slaves and facts,
I'll love with Lovejoy, Kansas cant,
And share with Sherman, Helper's tracts,
I care not what "the powers that be"
Ordain or do, so I but live,
From penury and hunger free;
My stomach and my pocket give
All tone unto my patriotism;
Hence *Habeas Corpus* privilege
I care not for—a syllogism
Clear as e'er formed by Dr. Hedge.
So let the war rage on amain,
Let Britain's lion roar and bite,
Though hecatombs of men be slain,
And millions squandered in the fight,
I'm for the war! 'Twill bring me gold,
Distinction, office, honor, ease:
No more I'll stay "out in the cold,"
Out at the elbows and the knees,
Out of "the needful," out of heart,
Out with all things but luck that's evil,
And out of patience to depart
Out of the world, the flesh and——

THE CARRIER.

"The Devil!"
You would have said. 'Tis I
Your eyes amazed, bewildered spy;
Tis I, the imp begrimed and sooty,
(Not horned Nick, or split-hoofed Clootie,)
Who brings you weekly to your door,
The news sent by the printer poor.
Through me you've learned the past year's tale,
What happ'd on mountain or in vale,
What came to pass in town and city,
To stir your wrath, or move your pity,
How statesmen fools, and party hacks
At Freedom's tree laid slavery's axe,
How politicians planned and plotted,
Like knaves, or idiots besotted,
Each hopeful plan of compromise,
To break up, or to neutralise;
How bold secession stalked abroad,
Fearless of Governmental rod,
How Sumter fell and Northmen rose,
And brothers named each other foes,
How red-browed War his storms outpoured,
With cannon-boom and clash of sword,
How heroes fell and fields were won,
From Lexington to sad Bull Run.
And from my visits you have learned,
How in some people's hearts there burned
A frenzied feeling, cruel, fierce,
As that the tigress' heart doth pierce:
Wild, vengeful, savage, pitiless,
The pulse of mobs, the fiendishness
Of feverish fanatics who,
For want of useful work to do,
Nurse morbid fancies in their head,
Till nought else answers their instead;
And how the wretches thus possessed,
For hanging neighbors had a zest,
How well they wrote anonymous,
Your traitorous feelings to discuss;
How friendly warned you to "keep quiet,"
Or 'round you there would be a riot;
And argued presses should be "gutted,"
That Presidential pleas rebutted.
And further, I have kept you posted
On all things good, old Bedford boasted,
(Nor failed to tell you of some evil,
As fist-fights, thefts, the fly and weevil);
How Bedford marched to Cumberland
To aid with willing, loyal hand
The town beleaguered by "Secesh,"
And frightened almost into "smash;"
How sentinels patroled our borough,
Expectant of the foe each morrow;
How yeomen sprang from plough to rifle,
Rebellion's horrid voice to stifle—
Yeomen, whose cry was ever peace,
While demagogues, like chatt'ring geese,
Made quarrel in the Nation's halls,
Till shook fair Freedom's temple walls;
And how while those do battle, these
Live on in snug, inglorious ease.
Or hold some office where no bullets
E'er come, but in their stead, fat pullets.
And, now, for this, all this, I crave
A quarter—

FIRST PATRON.

Out upon you, knave!
In wars like this, no quarter's given!

SECOND PATRON.

Here, boy, I count you down these seven.
One for yourself, please stow away;
The rest for next year's issues pay.

CROWD OF PATRONS.

Ho! Printer's devil, son of Faust,
We come to make a holocaust
(All but the burning) of small change,
To thee. We hope 'twill not derange
Thy mind to see this heap of cash
Poured in thy lap, all in a flash.

FIRST PATRON.

Ye're fools! each independent paper
Must be swept off like mountain vapor;
Else Government will fall by stress
Of publishers' licentiousness.
I give no money to such cattle,
I'll save it to assist in battle;
To purchase Uncle Sam some horses
And clothe and victual his brave forces.

CARRIER.

Get thee behind me, speculator,
I never was much of a hater,
But thee I can, and do despise,
Thou monster of monstrosities!
Friends of the printer, of the press!
Who value ease and riches less
Than liberty to write and speak
What conscience bids the light to seek;
Who hope to see the reign of terror
That rules this epoch dark with error,
Soon vanish, from our stricken land,
Before bold reason's conquering hand;
To you I make my humble bow,
To you eternal friendship vow,
To you I wish nor sigh nor tear,
But evermore a glad NEW-YEAR.

HON. Mr ELY—HIS OPINION OF THE REBELLION

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALTIMORE, December 27.—Congressman ELY has been here all day. The Secessionists currently report that he declares the South can never be subdued, and that he is anxious for the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy.

I may say for him, however, that to the contrary, he fully believes that the spirit of rebellion in the South can be crushed and the Union restored.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.—The members of the Bedford Lyceum are respectfully invited to meet at the Court house, on next Saturday evening for the purpose of reorganizing.—ALEX KING, President, J. PALMER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

GOVERNMENT STABLES DESTROYED

FIVE HUNDRED HORSES DESTROYED, AND 1200 SETS OF HARNESS BURNED.

Loss One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

TERRIBLE STAMPEDE OF THE HORSES.

ACCIDENTS, ETC., ETC.

At 7 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the Government stables, near the War Department, where they had about 2,000 horses, and harness for most of them. The stables consisted of ten separate sheds, 32 feet wide, and about 600 feet long, in each of which were some two hundred horses, and so rapidly did the fire spread, that it was impossible to save all the horses.

A large number of men were soon on the ground, and commenced liberating the horses. Many of them refused to leave the burning sheds, and some rushed back, and plunging into the flames, laid down to die. Those released gathered in droves and galloped frantically all over the city.

The cries of those who were burning up in the fire reached them, were the most piteous we ever heard, resembling those of human beings. Of the ten, six were entirely consumed. The timely arrival of Captain DUDLEY, with a battalion of regulars, and Lieutenant MARKEY, with a detachment of the Second and Third Infantry, who set to work, and with the aid of citizens and teamsters, tore down four of the stables.

No axes were to be had, and the half dozen fire engines dragged to the scene, were useless for want of water and capacity. There were about five hundred good draught horses burned and about ten or twelve hundred sets of harness. But little forage was lost, as they only have it ground as it is used. All the stables are a total loss. The horses were good ones and had been broke in to hauling heavy wagons.

The fire originated by one of the teamsters droping a lantern into a bundle of hay, and then running out and shutting the door and hallooing "fire;" no buckets were to be had when the people were aroused. One good steam fire engine could have saved seventy-five thousand dollars to the Government if it had reached there twenty five minutes after the fire broke out.

A house and barn in the rear of the stable were also consumed, a large brick house close by had all the fine furniture carried out and destroyed by the rough usage, but the house was uninjured the people saving it with buckets of water carried from wells close by.

The demolishing of some sheds preventing the fire from spreading, and the wind being very low, is all that saved the fire from spreading several squares down to the Potomac. The loss is estimated, by persons competent to judge, at over one hundred thousand dollars.

The stampede of horses rushing through the crowds and around the corners caused many serious accidents, and we hear of one man reported killed, who fell down while crossing the street, near the National Hotel, and was trampled upon by them. Most of the horses, it is have been caught. At the late hour we write, the fire is all out, and nothing remains but long rows of charred horses and piles of cinders.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

NEW YORK, Dec 26.

The steamship Baltic arrived to-day from Fort Pickens, where she landed the Seventy fifth New York regiment. She left Fort Pickens on the 17th and Key West on the 22d.

Matters at Fort Pickens were unchanged.—Deserters from the rebel forces represent that great distress and discontent prevails among the troops.

The U. S. gunboat Iroquois has the privateer Sumter blockaded on the port of Cienfuegos.

The U. S. gunboat Flambeau was off the port of Nassau, N. P., where the privateer Isabel was in harbor.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26.

There was no good foundation for the report that a skirmish took place yesterday at New Market bridge.

The steamer S. R. Spalding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, but brings no news of importance.

The Hon. A. B. Ely came down form Norfolk late this afternoon by a flag of truce, having been released in exchange for Mr. Faulkner. After a brief visit to headquarters, he took passage for Baltimore.

MORE BRIDGE BURNING.

QUINCY, Illinois, Dec. 28.—The bridges over the Fabrius and North rivers, on the Palmyra Railroad, were set on fire by the rebels last night, and destroyed.

From Kentucky.

A SKIRMISH—ROUT OF A REBEL PARTY.

Louisville, Dec. 27.—A letter to the *Democrat*, from London, Ky., says that there are only 1500 Rebels at Cumberland Gap. They have sent their sick to Knoxville and their pickets extend five miles this side of the Gap. There is no news from Somerset to-day.

Dr. DUFF, just arrived, reports a fight on Tuesday night at JOSEPH CARSON'S house, Perry county, between 118 rebels and 47 Union men. The Rebels were completely routed, with 16 wounded. The Federal force lost nothing.

The Rebels are prowling through Perry, Letcher and Boethill counties robbing and swearing the Union men to support the Southern Confederacy.

Who is Responsible.

In view of the startling exposures of fraud made by the Van Wyck Committee, some of the Republican papers console themselves with the reflection that if corruption has occurred under this Addministration, its own partizans have not hesitated to expose it. We don't see how this mitigates the enormity of the frauds perpetrated by the chosen agents of the Government, or relieves it from the just odium of squandering the public money at a time when above all others its disbursement should have been jealously guarded. In the case of Mr. CUMMINGS, every opportunity was offered for the perpetration of fraud. If the object had been to squander the public funds, no better plan could have deen devised than to give him unlimited power to draw upon a sum of two millions of dollars. This loose and irresponsible way of doing business invited peculation—and considering the character of the disbursing agent, it is hard to resist the conclusion that fraud was expected and intended. And this is not an isolated case, for it seems that the same loose system extended throughout all Government transactions. A multitude of harpies fastened their fangs upon the Treasury because the opportunity of plunder was literally thrust upon them. If the Republican party wish to clear their skirts of the responsibility for squandering millions of the public money, they should not merely expose the guilty, but repudiate and punish them, whether they occupy high or low places. This thing of exposing enormous peculations and then covering the authors and agents with a thin coating of political whitewash, only excites derision and encourages future frauds.

The Republican party made great professions of economy when it was before the country a supplant for popular favor, and must stand accountable for the falsification of its promises. Read the following resolution of the Chicago platform, and contrast it with the transactions of the past nine months:

"*Sixth*—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indespensible to arrest the system of the public treasury by favored partizans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded."

—Let these political doctors take a dose of their own medicine. This resolution could not be more applicable if it had been written for the present time.—*Patriot and Union.*

Drifting from the Landmarks.

While we have an armory of six hundred thousand men in the field to preserve the liberty and unity of this country, there is no little danger that the foundations of civil liberty may be undermined and impaired by the very means ostensibly used for its preservation. Assaults upon individual rights, which in less perilous times would have agitated the whole nation, have excited little more attention than the arrest of a drunken vagrant upon any of our crowded thoroughfares. The boasted bulwarks of freedom, that cost ages of patient toil and suffering to erect, have been battered down by the graceful wave of a hand, and outrages upon individual rights, similar in principle to those that cost Charles I his head, occasion scarcely a perceptible shudder among a people who boast to be the freest on earth. When the framers of our Constitution defined and carefully limited powers of the Government, they imagined that they had constructed barriers against arbitrary power too strong to be broken, so long at least as the people remained worthy of the liberty bequeathed to them. They adopted every precaution that human foresight could devise to secure to their descendants a government free from those arbitrary and oppressive features under which they saw other nations groaning and suffering. Were the Fathers of the Republic wrong when they prohibited arbitrary arrests and imprisonments, unreasonable searches and seizures, secured to every man the right of speedy trial by jury, and made the habeas corpus a writ of right? Were they right in all this, or are those who presume to act as if these guarantees had no existence, right? The question is not a mere abstraction, but one that comes home to every citizen. It is a question of personal liberty. If the Constitution has ceased to become the supreme law of the land, and is no longer binding upon our rulers, we are living under an experimental government—we are a people without law—subjects, not citizens; and our future history will be that of a Nation that lost its freedom without a struggle.

A people who are unable or unwilling to protect their own clearly established rights from invasion, may exert the physical power necessary to subdue rebellion, and in the end lose all they are fighting for—a free constitutional Government. While supremely occupied with the armed hosts arrayed against the Constitution, the sappers and miners may be quietly progressing with the work of destruction, until in the end victory is little better than defeat.

[*Patriot and Union.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted his annual report to Congress, on Monday week. The report is very lengthy and one of great importance, as in it we have the expenses of the government placed before us and the suggestions of the Secretary as to how the money is to be raised to meet the indebtedness. He says the expenses of the government, on the present army and navy footing, for the year ending June 30, 1862, will be $543,406,422. This amount he thinks will be raised as follows, viz:

From Customs, lands, &c.,	$ 36,809,731
Loans already realized,	197,242,588
Loans authorized.	75,449,675
Proceeds of direct tax,	20,000,000
Total,	$329,501,994

This leaves a deficit of $213,904,428, to be provided for This deficit he proposes to raise in three ways. The direct taxes of the loyal States to furnish twenty millions, duties on liquors, tobacco and other luxuries, twenty millions more, and the tax on incomes, ten millions. To make up the balance he proposes that the government shall issue $150,000,000 in federal paper currency to take the place of our present bank notes.

In order to raise revenue he recommends the taxing of tobacco, bank notes, carriages, legacies, stills and distilled liquors; and a further increase of duties on sugars, tea and coffee.

He thinks the war will be ended by the middle of next summer, but still he makes estimates for another year of warfare, after the 30th of June next. He estimates the amount of the national debt on the 1st of July, 1863, *nine hundred millions of dollars.*

The Colored People Arming.

We are glad to see that the colored people are moving, and it is likely that in a few days they will complete a strong military organization. The colored company in Halifax is very efficient, and one of the best there.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The colored people in Canada, for the most part, are fugitives from the slave States—sent thither by the Northern Abolitionists, over the U. G. R. R. It says as little for the negro's ingratitude as for his appreciation of the blessings of "freedom," that he should thus be showing an inclination to take up arms, as it were, to help Jeff. Davis fight his benefactor!

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousand of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when it is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Miedicne Dealers.

Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County New York.

[3 months.]

—MARRIED—

BERKHIMER—CLAYCOMB.—On the 26 inst, at the St Clairsville Parsonage by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. William Berkhimer of Union Township, to Miss Henrietta Claycomb, of St. Clair Township.

—DIED—

DAVIS.—In Camp Pierpoint, on Tuesday the 25th ult., of Inflammation of the brain, private ISAIAH M. DAVIS of Co. F. 8th P. R., C aged about 26 years.

Mr. Isaiah M. Davis, was known by a large number of friends in and around Brookville and only known to be loved and respected. He was one of those rare exceptions found in mankind who devoted his attention to his own affairs, thus laying the foundation for a long and permanent acquaintance. His respected and aged parents who reside in Bedford County, Pa., a few short months since had to mourn the loss of a younger brother (David) of a disposition the same as he we are now called upon to lament. But the grave is inexorable and we are each moment, hour and day, nearing the silent recesses of the tomb. But it is only a step, a short spasmodic effort, and mortality is changed to immortality. He is gone! The man, the SOLDIER and the PATRIOT is no more, death has laid its cold clammy hand upon our friend and taken him from earth to the eternal camping ground above, and he is now under the command of the great King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

While we deeply sympathise with the bereaved parents and the numerous friends of the deceased and while we mourn the irreparable loss by his early demise, we recognize in our affliction the hand of Omnipotence, and bow submissively to His mandates and that not ours but "Thy will be done O Lord." Let us, his fellow soldiers, who are left behind, try to emulate his character and by so doing we have the assurance that we will be true soldiers, good citizens and exemplary christians. Peace to his ashes.

J. P. M.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood.*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, thro' which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting thro' the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compund Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Dec. 27, 1861.—2m.

New Advertisements.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Jan. 13, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercise are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE. A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st,

The following valuable property:

The "Wonders Tract," belonging to the estate of Thomas McCreary, dec'd., containing

137 Acres and 101 Perches,

with the usual allowance, having thereon erected one Two Story Log Dwelling House, a Double Log Barn, and there is also a good orchard of fruit trees thereon; about 75 acres are cleared and under fence, and 5 acres in good meadow; adjoining lands of Herbert Otto, Solomon Suter, Daniel Hess and others.

TERMS will be made known on day of sale.

HENRY TAYLOR, Ex'r.
Jan. 3, 1862. of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miranda Riddle, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN,
Jan. 3, 1862.—6t. Adm'r.

SOMETHING NEW!
HIGHHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
DOWNER'S
PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD,
FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this

Remarkably Simple and Novel Invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of price,

25 CENTS,

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application.

A liberal Discount to the Trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 Per Month can be Realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
442, *Broadway, New York,*
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

January 3, 1862.—[3m.]

Lost! Lost

About two weeks ago, on the r between Joseph Tomlinson's and Bedford, a yellow paper-covered book containg le ves on teaching, with my name at the end every lecture. The finder, by leaving at the office, or returning it to me will be lib ly rewarded.

Bedford Tp, H. W. FISHEL
Jan. 3d, 1862.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov 1,'61. A. B. RAMER & Co

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactaring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

GO AND C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to marshal assets of the estate of Archibald Findlay, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1862, when all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 20, 1861. Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd, having been granted the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. J. BRUNER,
Dec. 27th] JAS. HANEY, Ex'rs.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—

The stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, are hereby notified that an election for President and twelve Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in the borough of Bedford on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1862, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.; and a meeting of said stockholders is hereby called for that purpose.

JNO. P. REED,
Dec. 24th] Sec'y

CAUTION.—

Notice is hereby given that all persons trespassing on our lands, either by cutting timber, fishing, hunting with dogs, or otherwise, will be dealt with according to law.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR,
THOMAS GROWDEN,
MICHAEL BOOR,
Dec. 27th.] JOHN A. GUMP.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, NEXT,

following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared. The improvements are a Log Frame House, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also, an Apple Orchard thereon. The tract adjoins lands of George Dilling, Samuel Brumbaugh, and Alexander McDonald.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Dec. 27th. Adm'r of Michael Reed, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, on

SATURDAY, 25th of JANUARY, NEXT,

all that tract of land situate in said township, late the property of Zaccheus Luman, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz on the North, Sarah Luman, on the South, and others, containing 109 acres and 151 perches. The improvements are a story and a half log dwelling house, log barn, and other outbuildings. About 45 acres cleared and under fence, seven acres of which is meadow—balance well timbered. There is also a good orchard on the premises.

Terms: One half of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale. One third of the balance to remain in the hand and residue in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN LUMAN,
Dec. 27th.] Adm'r.

"THAT STANDARD SHEET."

1862.

Great National Banner of Intellect,

FOR

AMERICAN HEARTS AND HOMES!

THE

NEW YORK MERCURY

A NEW YEAR WITH AN OLD FRIEND.

On New Year's day of 1862, that world renowned and unrivaled gem of American journalism, the peerless NEW YORK MERCURY, will enter upon the twenty-fourth year of the most brilliant career ever achieved by a paper. During the past year it has been the teacher, story-teller, mentor, and oracle of *two hundred thousand American homes*, from ocean to ocean—and from Quebec, in Canada, to Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico. Young and old, rich and poor, have reveled in its enchanting stores of wisdom, romance, art, poetry, and genial humor; and its praise is

"Familiar in their mouths as household words."

The noble patriot-soldier in his tent, too, has whiled away the tedium of camp life in the absorbing review of its

FORTY BRILLIANT COLUMNS,

finding in them a fascinating mental discipline known only to those who rally to the *Banner-sheet of the Grand Army of American Intellect and Genius.*

In commencing a New Year, the proprietors of the NEW YORK MERCURY can only say, that it shall be their aim to make their great family journal of American literature, for 1862, more brilliant and enchanting than ever, in its concentration of all the world's grandest and most beautiful specialities in healthful Romance, graceful Poetry, elegant and quaint Gossip, refining Knowledge, sparkling Humor and entertaining News—until, like love, it

——— rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above;
For love is heaven, and heaven is love;

as it already rules the happy domestic fireside.

The editorial tone and National departments of THE NEW YORK MERCURY will continue true to that lofty spirit of patriotism which has made it a necessity of the people since the War began, and kept it in enthusiastic demand when other sheets were dying all around it for want of popular support.

Already the largest literary Journal in the world, and famous as the focus of a thousand brilliant literary reputations, its programme for 1862 will be magnificent beyond all precedent. The most celebrated pens of this country and Europe have been secured in its service, *at an outlay equal to the expense of more than one national government in the Old World!* and its novelettes, or continued stories for 1862, will be the most splendid triumphs of elegant Fiction ever published. To these, too, the magic pencil of the greatest of American artists, Mr. FELIX O. C. DARLEY, will lend the aid of pictorial art.

Our story, initiatory of the New Year, is a splendid national Romance, commencing in the NEW YORK MERCURY of Saturday, January 4th, 1862, entitled

THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR,
THE REBEL PRIVATEER.

A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME.

BY NED BUNTLINE.

It is the greatest nautical Novelette since the days of Marryatt.

The New York Mercury is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County, and State. We take the notes of all specie paying banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

☞Specimen copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances, post-paid, to

CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of the New York Mercury,
46 and 48 Ann Street, New York City.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the citation of Samuel Smith, Executor of William Smith, dec'd., the undersigned appointed Auditor to ascertain the facts, report when the legacies are to be paid, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, on Thursday, January 9th, 1862, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 20, 1862. Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Alexander Smith, vs. Mary E. Smith. } In Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 14, Nov. Term, 1861, Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case, will attend to his duties, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1862, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 20, 1861. Commissioner.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Office Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Co.

No. 258 South 3d street,
Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1861.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

I. P. AERTSON,
Dec. 20, 1861. Sec'ry.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton township, on Wednesday, the 8th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe township, on Thursday, the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mixell.

East Providence township, on Friday, the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence township, on Saturday, the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, (in the Borough of Bloody Run.)

Cumberland Valley township, on Monday, the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday, the 14th at the house of George Bailey.

Harrison township, on Wednesday, the 15th at the house of Martin Feightner.

Juniata township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier township, on Friday, the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, the 18th at the house of J. M. Robison.

Bedford township, on Monday, the 20th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Snakespring township, on Tuesday, the 21st at the house of D. L. Deibaugh.

Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday, the 22nd, at the house of J. A. Gump.

Hopewell township, on Thursday, the 23d at the house of John Dasher.

Broad Top township, on Friday, the 24th, at the house of J. B. Castner.

Liberty township, on Saturday, the 25th, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Tricker.

Middle Woodberry township, on Monday the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson Esq.

South Woodberry township, on Tuesday, the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.

Union township, on Wednesday, the 29th at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair township, on Thursday, the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Bedford Borough, on Friday, the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law.

The appeals will be held on the days above stated, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.

WM. M. PEARSON,
J. FEIGHTNER,
P. J. SHOEMAKER,
Attest, Commissioners.
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
December 20, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

[illegible] in the vicinity of Boydstown, in said county, setting forth that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old State Road on the North. The one of the length of —— feet and the other of the length of —— feet; and both of the width of 16 feet, the first being the alley between lots Nos. 41 and 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old State road aforesaid. The one of the length of —— feet, next of the length of —— feet, all of the width of 16 feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25, and 15 and 17, and 7 and 9, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown, also, three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said town, South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North, and running thence South thirty degrees West, two hundred and twenty feet to a twenty feet alley, the same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town-plot, which said alleys have become useless, inconvenient, and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity.

Wherefore the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the county papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

BY THE COURT.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.
December 20, 1861.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale, the following property, sold as the property of Charles Danaker, to wit: One gray colt, one bay mare, one dark bay mare, one brown mare, one yearling colt, [black] one bay sucking colt, one black, ditto, one narrow wheeled wagon, one wood sled, one pair ladders, 16 acres wheat in ground, 12 acres rye, 12 acres corn, one cow, one yearling steer, one small steer, 10 shoats, 7 hogs, ⅞ of 50 doz. rye, ⅞ of 50 doz. wheat, ⅞ of 200 doz. oats, 20 bushels buckwheat, one plough and five tons of hay, which I permit to remain with the said Charles Dannaker during my pleasure.

CHRISTIAN A. DANNAKER.

Dec. 20th,—3ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence township, dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 7th OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Ray's Cove, in said township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Ritchey on the East, William Gracy on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs,) containing 290 acres and 15 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected.

TERMS—One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
D. FORD,
Dec. 20, 1861. Administrators.

DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to ascertain whether Abraham Sill, of St. Clair township, said county, be a lunatic, or not, how long he has been, &c. &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford on Monday, January 6th, 1862, when all wishing can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 30, 1862. Commissioner.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give ten dollars reward for the apprehension of (and such evidence as convicts) the thieves that stole the boots of my coaches and the chains belonging thereto, the cover of my wagon, one set of front gears and 6 halters, or for such evidence as will recover the damages from parents or guardians of children that cut the trimmings and steal away the moss and hair, or for the apprehension of each person so doing, or for such evidence as will show where the same are concealed, so that I may take out search warrants for them.

B. W. GARRETSON,
Dec. 20, 1861. Stage Agent.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Dec. 13.—6t.* *Executors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Dec. 27, 1861.—6t. Administrator.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired through most proper neglect.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 7.5 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 262 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d st., and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fifth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 262 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d st., and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a little of

R. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Forth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 262 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 262 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13.—1y

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, *RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;*

No matter *PROPYLAMINE* } HOW STUBBORN, HOW LONG STANDING, WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY, BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

DOCTORS KNOW IT, PATIENTS BELIEVE IT, TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints anr of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT

IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the

PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,

of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

(Continued in next column)

THE ELIXIR IS

MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to

PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following

Wholesale Agents.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6,'61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue Silks, at 50¢ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.
Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

CASH STORE.—

The undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and he will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

Sept. 27, 1861. P. A. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1.50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—

The undersigned, appointed Auditor in the case of Simon L. Shafer vs. Adam Ferguson, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 110, of November Term, 1861, will meet the parties interested on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Dec. 13. Auditor.

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of TEPAHA, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Influenza,	*Inflammation,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Dyspepsia,		
Diarrhœa,		
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tenacans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.—1y.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A large stone and frame grist mill at Millville, wo miles west of Bedford, on the Pittsburg turnike. The mill contains three run of burrs, and ne pair chopping stones. The mill-wright work a of the latest improved plan, with smut machine, &c. Seven acres of land belong to the property.—The improvements are, the miller's house, small tenant house, stables, &c. This property, known as the "Mills property," is desirable on account of its locality, its water power and the large scope of country which it commands.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouai river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkborne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation. Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mil-dew, Raspberries, including Dutch Currants,

Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

LADIES, READ THIS!
NEW MILLINERY STORE.—

Mrs E. V. Mowry has just returned from the city, with a new stock of fashionable Fall and Winter goods; such as BONNETS, FLATS, RIBBONS, PLUMES, FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, LACES, &c., &c. VELVETS, of all colors, and VELVET RIBBON of all widths.

Corded Silks, and Silks of every variety.

Ladies' dress caps, black and white.

Also, Zephyrs and Shetland Wool, of all shades.

Sewing silk of all colors. All nos. and colors of spool cotton. All cheap for cash.

Ladies, call and examine for yourselves.—Store on East Pitt st., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's

Bedford, Oct. 18 '61.

GET OUT OF DEBT,
Keep out of debt.—

To "get out of debt," commence by paying Wm. Hartley what you owe him.

To "keep out of debt," buy your Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, &., &c., from Hartley, for CASH. His prices are reduced to the lowest margin, he having adopted the cash and produce system.

Iron, of all kinds very low, Nails very low, by the keg. Best transparent Coal Oil, free from smell, only 20cts per qt.

Call and get a catalogue of the goods he keeps and hear his prices.

Wm Hartley takes this method of returning thanks to the public for their patronage, and particularly to those who pay promptly. All such will be favored when they request it.

If you want goods cheap for cash, call at Hartley's If you want long trust call elsewhere.

All kinds of approved produce taken in exchange for goods.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Oct. 25, 1861. Admrs.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

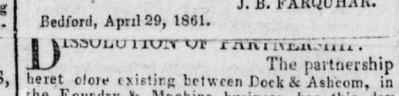
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.



Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Couches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

The subscriber hereby offers at Private Sale, two Brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Town of Bloody Run. Both Houses are new and in good order, the Lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JNO. M'ELHENNY.

June 21,-tf.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality for Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

BREAKERS AHEAD!—

The time having arrived, (Dec, 1st) when the accounts of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., were to be settled, those who have not done so, must not think hard if stringent measures are resorted to. "A stitch in time saves nine!"

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Dec. 6.

Roses.

Perpetual Bloomers, in bloom now, suitable for house and winter blooming, at LYNCH'S Nursery.

DWARF PEAR TREES at Lynch's Nursery.

GRAPE ROOTS, from 1 to 4 years old, finest kinds, at LYNCH'S.

Oct. 3, '61.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES AND HOTEL Keepers should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of

Aug. 30. Dr. B. F. HARRY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker for settlement, until the first of December next, after which they will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
Oct. 18, JOSHUA SHOEMAKER.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named dotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon coxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a bountry Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER,

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with great variety of the most modern and best style coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Duties, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable term

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SMITH, Proprietor.

April 12 1861.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Coths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGH.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just receiveand salefordby

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable inequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" the greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonial from some of the most eminent Pianis and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent nsulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe.

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we [illegible] delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel, while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voices sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely me, with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial al to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use; some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600. Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

JOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED-
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOARD REDUCED TO $2 PER DAY.

Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practice the most rigid economy, the undersigned.

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

Sept. 13th, '61. 3m.